

COMPLY WITH HOST NATION, FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Subcourse EN 5707

EDITION B

United States Army Engineer School
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473

5 Credit Hours

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse addresses the supervisor serving as the first formal leadership element in the chain of command. As first-line supervisors, you will participate in training and operation activities at the squad, platoon, and company levels. Your responsibilities will place you in a position to implement, supervise, and execute small unit missions that directly impact the environment. As a supervisor, you will make decisions that enforce environmental policy among your soldiers. You must ensure that your actions and the actions of your subordinates comply with and support the unit environmental policies.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the current doctrine when this subcourse was prepared. In your work situation, always refer to the latest official publication.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

This course will provide first-line supervisors with the ability to develop and implement unit and organizational programs in support of existing installation policies.

ACTION: You will learn about environmental laws and regulations as they pertain to the United States (US) Army and the actions and responsibilities of the individual soldiers.

CONDITION: You will be given the material in this subcourse.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

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EN 5707 Edition B Examination

LESSON 1

THE ARMY, THE SOLDIER, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson discusses the US Army's environmental program and explains the four environmental pillars.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- ACTION:** You will identify the Army's environmental program as it relates to Army training and operations.
- CONDITION:** You will be given the material contained in this lesson.
- STANDARD:** You will correctly answer practice exercise questions at the end of the lesson.
- REFERENCES:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: Field Manual (FM) 22-100, Training Circular (TC) 3-34.489, and the *US Army Environmental Strategy Into the 21st Century*.

INTRODUCTION

To manage environmental responsibilities effectively, you must be a good steward in the environmental awareness program. A good steward must understand not only how the environment affects everyday training and operations, but also how everyday duties affect the environment. Soldiers must train to fight a war anywhere in the world without causing or by minimizing harm to the environment. The military must confront its environmental responsibilities. Currently, the Department of Defense (DOD) must clean up more than 20,000 sites suspected of being contaminated with toxic materials. The Army is responsible for many of the sites that are littered with hazards such as paints, solvents, ammunition, and fuel. Preventing this damage would have been far less costly than cleaning up these sites.

1-1. Environmental Vision. Caring for the environment begins with the Army's vision of environmental responsibility. The *US Army Environmental Strategy Into the 21st Century* describes what the Army expects of its soldiers. It states, "The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources."

a. Taking care of the environment protects human health and safety and guards natural resources. For example, when fuel spills on the ground, it soaks into the soil, poisons plants, and eventually enters streams and lakes that supply drinking water.

b. Caring for the environment also supports the Army mission. Costly environmental cleanups detract from Army readiness. During war, many wise tactical, medical, and operations security (OPSEC) practices are also good environmental practices. Handling fuels safely, maintaining vehicles, disposing of solid waste and hazardous waste (HW), and managing and turning in ammunition properly are sound environmental and tactical considerations that carry over from training into combat operations.

c. Practices that damage the environment waste time and do not lead to success in combat. One example occurred during the Gulf War when Iraqi soldiers set fire to Kuwaiti oil fields and poured millions of gallons of crude oil into the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi Army deliberately damaged environmental resources and wasted valuable time and effort on activities that did not stop the Allies' advance. Remember, environmental stewardship does not prevent the Army from fighting and winning wars, but rather supports the Army mission.

1-2. Environmental Ethic.

a. FM 22-100 defines ethics as principles or standards that guide soldiers and professionals to do the moral or the right thing. The environmental ethic is that we will take care of the environment because it is the right thing to do.

b. The Army's environmental ethic is the operating principle and value governing soldiers, units, and the Army. Damage to land, water, and air are reduced by considering the effects of training, operations, and logistical activities on the environment and managing hazardous material (HM) and HW properly. Soldiers put this ethic into practice by—

- Complying with installation environmental policies, unit standing operating procedures (SOPs), Army regulations (ARs), and environmental laws and guidelines.
- Preventing environmental damage and pollution by making sound decisions that will not harm the environment.
- Advising the chain of command when unit actions do not comply with environmental guidelines.
- Supporting the Army recycling program.
- Reporting HM and HW spills immediately.
- Making sound environmental decisions in the absence of a supervisor or proper guidance.

1-3. Strategy. The Army seeks to conduct operations that are environmentally sustainable, enhance the quality of life, and improve national security. The Army's strategy is to—

- Comply with all environmental laws and regulations.
- Prevent pollution at the source by reducing, reusing, or recycling materials that cause pollution.
- Conserve and preserve natural and cultural resources so they will be available for present and future generations.
- Restore contaminated sites as quickly as possible.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the Army's environmental strategy. This strategy is founded on the bedrock of shared national values that fortify the Army and the nation. The key building blocks—people, resources, communication, management, and organization—provide the foundation for all Army activities, including environmental stewardship. These building blocks support the Army's tradition of leadership. Strong commitment to each part of the foundation is critical to ensure a solid base for environmental initiatives and long-term success. Army leadership, coupled with the building blocks, provides a sound footing for the four pillars of compliance, restoration, prevention, and conservation. These pillars represent the Army's environmental program.

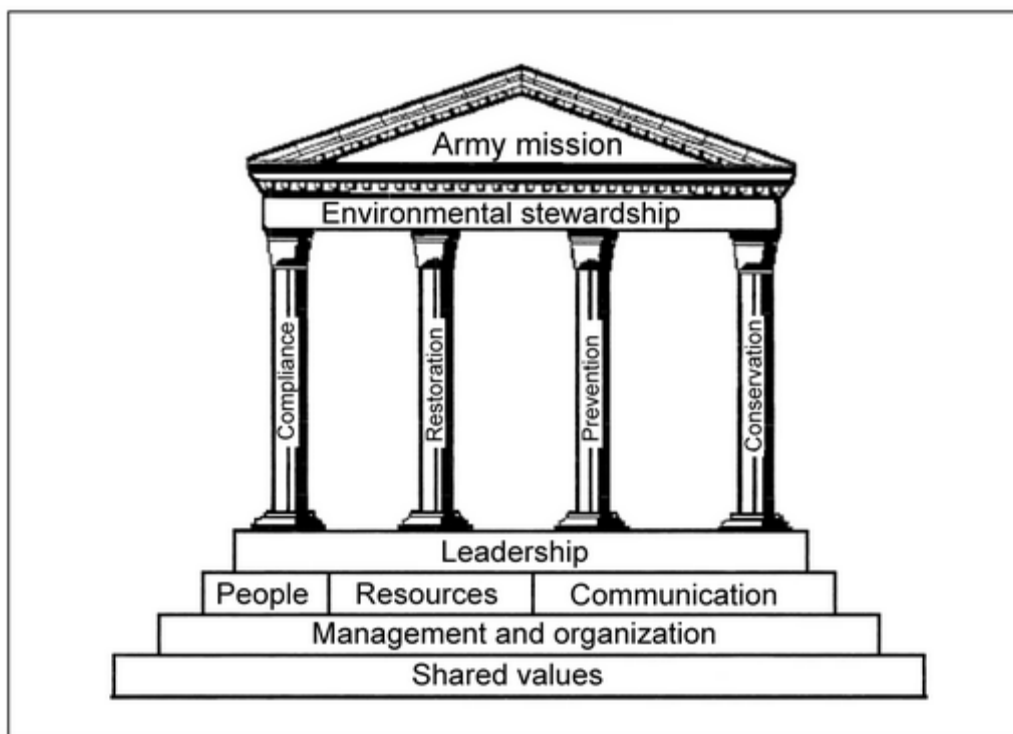


Figure 1-1. Army's Environmental Strategy Model

1-4. Environmental Model. The environmental model in Figure 1-1 shows how the four pillars support environmental stewardship. The Army mission, located at the top, requires the Army to manage and use natural resources wisely. Just as a building's walls support its roof, the model's four pillars support environmental stewardship, and environmental stewardship supports the Army mission.

a. Compliance. Compliance with environmental regulations is a necessary cost of doing business. The Army expects soldiers to obey local, state, federal, and host nation (HN) environmental requirements. By following the unit environmental SOP, the environmental guidance that leaders publish in operation orders (OPORDs), and installation environmental regulations, soldiers can help the Army meet its compliance goal.

b. Restoration. Most soldiers do not have any restoration responsibilities. However, to make installations a safer place for soldiers and their families, the Army is cleaning up its contaminated sites. By following the principles under the other three environmental pillars, soldiers can help the Army eliminate the need for a restoration pillar.

c. Prevention. Prevention is the Army's attempt to reduce or eliminate pollution. Preventing pollution is always more effective and less costly than cleaning up polluted sites. Soldiers can support prevention efforts by reducing, reusing, or recycling waste products.

(1) Reduce. If soldiers perform their jobs carefully, the amount of pollution produced can often be reduced, for example—

- Storing cans of paint properly conserves paint and prevents pollution.
- Using floor sweep compound carefully reduces the amount of floor sweep required to clean up oil spills.
- Using less harmful products reduces the toxicity of the generated waste.

(2) Reuse. Reuse products instead of disposing of them reduces the amount of trash that must be taken to commercial landfills. Practice reuse procedures by—

- Using both sides of paper before throwing it away.
- Selecting products that have refillable containers.
- Collecting and reusing rags in the arms room or the motor pool.

(3) Recycle. Prevent pollution by recycling. Many products that the Army uses can be recycled. This includes paper, aluminum cans, radiators, batteries, pavement, and scrap metal. The installation can often sell recyclable materials and raise funds for things like recreation facilities.

d. Conservation. Included in the conservation pillar are two different types of resource management—conservation and preservation. Conservation focuses on responsibly using resources to ensure long-term, natural resource productivity. Preservation, which focuses on resource protection, is essential for ensuring the future integrity of valuable national resources. The Army exercises numerous preservation techniques and programs. These programs are exercised in concert with programs of the Soil Conservation Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and other federal and state agencies. All of these programs are devoted to land use conservation, training area maintenance, and the preservation of natural resources and historic and cultural sites. Preservation is needed to ensure the future integrity of valuable national resources and species' habitats. As stewards of the environment, the Army practices preservation.

1-5. Summary. The Army is integrating environmental considerations into its approach to warfighting. This ensures that as the Army fights and wins future conflicts, its approach will strive to protect and preserve valuable resources (soldiers and materials) and the natural environment.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer to each item. When you complete the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answered any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What is the US Army's environmental vision?

A. The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources.

B. Environmental protection is the smart thing to do, and it is the right thing to do.

C. The Army must continue to adapt to ensure success in a rapidly changing strategic environment.

D. None of the above.

2. Name the four environmental pillars.

A. Mission, stewardship, ethics, and values

B. Compliance, restoration, prevention, and conservation

C. Compliance, preservation, restoration, and conservation

D. Consideration, preservation, restoration, and conservation

3. What are examples of reuse?

A. Using both sides of paper before throwing it away

B. Selecting products that have refillable containers

C. Collecting and reusing rags in the motor pool or arms rooms

D. All of the above

4. What is the Army's environmental strategy?

A. Comply with all environmental laws and regulations.

B. Prevent pollution at the source by reducing, reusing, or recycling materials that cause pollution.

C. Conserve and preserve natural and cultural resources so they will be available for present and future generations.

D. All of the above.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. What is the US Army's environmental vision?

A. The Army will integrate environmental values into its mission in order to sustain readiness, improve the soldier's quality of life, strengthen community relationships, and provide sound stewardship of resources. (para 1-1)
2. Name the four environmental pillars.

B. Compliance, restoration, prevention, and conservation (para 1-3)
3. What are examples of reuse?

D. All of the above (para 1-4c[2])
4. What is the Army's environmental strategy?

D. All of the above (para 1-3)

LESSON 2

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson discusses the laws and regulations that impact Army training and operations and the fines and penalties that can be imposed on Army soldiers and civilians.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- ACTION:** You will identify the environmental laws and regulations required for the soldier to perform his mission, while minimizing harm to the natural environment.
- CONDITION:** You will be given the material contained in this lesson.
- STANDARD:** You will correctly answer the practice exercise questions at the end of this lesson.
- REFERENCES:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: ARs 200-1, 200-2, 200-3, 200-4, and 200-5, and TC 3-34.489.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues are a major concern for the Army. With new laws and regulations, these issues continue to have a growing impact on Army operations. Violations of federal, state, or local environmental laws can result in both civil and criminal penalties. Soldiers and leaders must understand the laws and know what actions to take. They must also ensure that unit personnel are trained properly and meet all certification requirements. The environmental laws and regulations in this section are not all inclusive, but they represent those that are most applicable to soldiers. For further information about these and other laws, consult your chain of command or the installation staff judge advocate or environmental office.

2-1. Environmental Laws. There are four primary sources of environmental laws—federal, state, local, and HN. These four governments have established laws and regulations to protect civilian and military communities and the natural and cultural environments from degradation. Heightened environmental awareness by the public and the federal government has prompted agencies to develop policies to support regulatory compliance and stewardship.

2-2. Federal Law. Federal laws are enacted by Congress and enforced by federal agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the

Army. After an agency determines how to enforce a law, it develops regulations. In this way, Army environmental regulations are based on federal laws. Soldiers should understand the federal environmental laws that affect many of the activities they perform each day.

a. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires the Army to determine the environmental impact of proposed actions. If a proposed action will harm the environment, the Army must develop a plan to eliminate or minimize the damage. Soldiers comply with NEPA by—

- Considering the environmental consequences of their actions.
- Following environmental guidelines set forth in unit SOPs, installation regulations, and mission orders.

b. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The RCRA governs how the Army identifies, transports, stores, and disposes of HM and HW. RCRA places cradle-to-grave responsibility for HW on the personnel or units generating the waste. It also governs recycling and reusing nonhazardous material and waste. Used munitions can become a regulated HW in some cases. Soldiers comply with RCRA by—

- Storing cans of paint properly which conserves paint and prevents pollution.
- Supporting the installation recycling program.
- Removing materials (expended brass, communications wire, concertina, bobby traps, unused munitions, and propellant charges) from training sites.
- Conducting police calls to collect and dispose of solid waste.
- Collecting and turning in HW and HM according to unit SOPs.
- Knowing what HM they use on the job or at home.
- Knowing what HW is produced as they perform their jobs.

c. Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA regulates the discharges of pollutants into bodies of water to include groundwater; storm water; surface water like lakes, rivers, and streams; marshes; swamps; wetlands; coastlines; and navigable waterways (canals). Soldiers comply with the CWA by—

- Disposing of chemicals, solvents, and HW properly. Never dispose of them in storm drains, sinks, toilets, or drains.
- Washing vehicles in approved washracks only.
- Cleaning up spills in the work area immediately.

- Reporting spills to your chain of command.

d. Clean Air Act (CAA). The CAA requires the Army to prevent, control, and/or reduce air pollution from nontactical vehicles, facilities, and operations. Soldiers comply with the CAA by—

- Checking with the local environmental office before using gas or smoke.
- Meeting state inspection standards for privately owned vehicles (POVs).
- Observing local fire and burning restrictions.
- Following local dust control guidelines on tank trails and range roads.
- Keeping solvent vats closed when not in use.
- Using paints and thinners correctly and with the proper equipment (paint application techniques and paint booths).
- Maintaining and operating equipment (engines, boilers, and generators) properly to reduce air pollution problems.
- Ensuring that air-conditioning systems in POVs and government vehicles are serviced only by individuals who are properly trained and certified.

e. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The NHPA safeguards against the loss of irreplaceable historical, archaeological, and cultural properties. The NHPA requires Army installations to identify and safeguard possible archaeological and historical sites, artifacts, and structures. It also requires the Army to protect and preserve the historical sites located on its installations. Soldiers comply with the NHPA by—

- Leaving historical and prehistorical artifacts and sites undisturbed.
- Reporting the discovery of artifacts and sites to the chain of command.
- Reporting vandalism, theft, and damage to historical, cultural, and archaeological sites.
- Planning and conducting training, operations, and logistical activities to avoid damaging historical and archaeological sites.

f. Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA protects threatened and endangered plants and animals. Army installations often include natural areas that are the last remaining refuge for endangered plants and animals. Almost every military training area has some endangered species. Soldiers comply with the ESA by—

- Recognizing signs and markers that indicate protected habitat areas.

- Avoiding marked-off habitat areas during training and operations.
- Following installation regulations for hunting, fishing, and camping.
- Obeying range control guidelines for cutting brush and trees used for camouflage.

g. **Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA).** The FFCA allows the EPA and individual states to inspect and fine Army installations that violate environmental laws identified in the RCRA. The FFCA also allows federal, state, and local environmental agencies to prosecute soldiers who knowingly violate environmental laws during the performance of their duties. Soldiers comply with the FFCA by—

- Cooperating with the environmental inspectors.
- Performing self-assessments of their work area to ensure compliance with environmental guidelines.
- Informing their chain of command when they discover potential environmental problems.

h. **Noise Control Act (NCA).** The NCA promotes an environment free from noise that jeopardizes health or welfare. The Army should comply with all federal, state, and local requirements respecting the control of noise, unless doing so conflicts with the military mission. Soldiers comply with the NCA by—

- Avoiding unnecessary noise.
- Respecting noise buffer zones, minimum flight altitudes, no-fly zones, and nighttime curfews designated by the installation.

2-3. State Law. Each state has its own regulatory organization charged with developing and implementing environmental regulations. Most federal statutes allow states to set standards that are at least as stringent as federal requirements. When the EPA approves a state's program, the state has primary responsibility and authority for that particular program. Some state governments have additional environmental laws. Actions allowed by the environmental laws of one state may be illegal in another state. The installation environmental coordinator knows the state laws that apply to the installation. Soldiers must comply with these environmental laws and regulations.

2-4. Local Law. Local laws and ordinances address the concerns of the local communities. Generally, local laws will be based on federal and state laws. However, each municipality or community may place more stringent restrictions on certain activities. Noise restrictions during certain hours of the day are very common. It is highly unlikely that local environmental ordinances will extend to military installations, since most installations are not within municipal boundaries; however, the potential for conflict exists when installations are located close to cities and towns. Soldiers must comply with applicable local environmental laws and regulations.

2-5. Host Nation Law. Many of the countries to which soldiers might deploy also have different environmental requirements. Army units in foreign countries must follow the environmental guidelines of the HN. When units deploy to other states or countries, leaders should inform the units of changes in environmental requirements. Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) that permit or require standards other than those of the host country are considered part of the environmental pollution abatement standards. These standards apply to the Army in the host country or its jurisdiction. Apply AR 200-1 and AR 200-2 to fulfill outside continental United States (OCONUS) environmental-protection requirements. Soldiers must comply with applicable HN environmental laws and regulations.

2-6. Army Regulations. Army environmental regulations are based on federal laws. The Army and its personnel will obey all environmental laws that apply to Army installations.

a. AR 200-1 describes the Army's environmental program and assigns responsibilities for managing the program. This regulation lists the duties and responsibilities for each level of command from Department of Army (DA) through the unit level. It also requires company or troop commanders in the Army, Army National Guard (NG), and Army Reserve Component (RC) to appoint trained environmental compliance officers (ECOs). AR 200-1 addresses the following major areas:

- Research and development.
- Water resources.
- Air pollution.
- HM, HW, and solid waste.
- Noise.
- Environmental restoration.
- Asbestos.
- Radon reduction.
- Environmental training.

b. AR 200-2 describes the NEPA. This regulation sets forth Army policies and responsibilities for the early integration of environmental considerations into Army planning and decision-making. The NEPA process described in this regulation applies to installations and units. This regulation establishes criteria for determining if Army actions are covered under categorical exclusion or if an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) is required.

c. AR 200-3 addresses land management and maintenance. This regulation provides guidelines for installation staff members having land management responsibilities (the Directorate of Public Works [DPW], game management, range control, and the environmental office). Land management regulations include guidelines for:

- Soil.
- Vegetation.
- Fish.
- Wildlife.
- Endangered species.
- Forests.
- Timber production.
- Agriculture leasing.
- Other land use purposes in the Army's or public's interest.

d. AR 200-4 addresses the Army's policy for managing cultural resources to meet legal compliance requirements and supports the military mission. It provides guidance for the treatment of cultural resources, including prehistoric sites, historic buildings and structures, traditional cultural properties, and Native American sacred sites on Army-controlled properties.

e. AR 200-5 describes policies to protect health, property, and natural resources from damage by insects, weeds, and other species in ways that promote training and readiness with minimum risks to the environment.

2-7. Installation Environmental Regulations. Each installation has an environmental regulation that combines all the environmental laws and regulations into a single set of environmental guidelines. Installation environmental regulations tell how to comply with local, state, federal, and HN environmental laws. Units base their environmental SOPs and environmental training on the guidelines specified in installation environmental regulations.

2-8. Unit Standing Operating Procedures. Soldiers have the inherent professional and personal responsibility to understand and support the Army's environmental program. Soldiers must—

- Comply with the environmental requirements in unit and installation SOPs.
- Maintain environmental awareness throughout daily activities.

- Provide recommendations to their chain of command on techniques to ensure compliance with environmental regulatory requirements.
- Identify the environmental risks associated with individual and team tasks.
- Support recycling programs.
- Report HM and HW spills immediately.
- Make sound environmental decisions based on guidance from the chain of command, past training, and personal concepts of right and wrong.

2-9. Environmental Penalties. Federal and state environmental regulatory agencies, under the authority of the FFCA, can impose penalties on the Army for violating environmental laws. These penalties include fines, increased monitoring and intervention by environmental regulators, and damage awards from lawsuits.

a. The government has imposed career penalties upon its military and civilian employees for causing violations against the installation. Some federal employees have received criminal indictments for violating environmental laws. Soldiers should be aware of and understand environmental laws to ensure compliance. The local Judge Advocate General (JAG) office is best equipped to advise soldiers on exactly what must be done in a given situation to comply with the law. A basic understanding of legal principles assists soldiers in making good decisions and in working with legal counsel, should the need arise.

b. A soldier who violates environmental laws or allows others to do so can be prosecuted by military authorities under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or in Federal District Court. If convicted of environmental violations, soldiers can receive fines of up to \$50,000 per day and imprisonment of up to two years.

c. Environmental laws and regulations may be violated through negligent acts and purposeful acts. Either of these types of violations can subject military installations to fines and civil suits. Personnel should consult the local JAG office for the latest changes or interpretations of laws and regulations. Violations of environmental laws, whether intentional or not, are treated the same by regulators and inspectors. Unintentional violations due to negligence can be prevented through training and education. Purposeful violations must be prevented by the chain of command and an individual's moral sense.

(1) Negligent acts are careless and delinquent actions that should be brought to the attention of commanders, leaders, and supervisors. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that soldiers perform their duties correctly. Therefore, if soldiers are negligent or careless, a supervisor is guilty of negligence even if the supervisor is unaware of the act. For example, assume the chain of command failed to ensure that all concertina or communications wire was collected and stored following a field exercise. The chain of command is responsible for damage or injury to personnel or wildlife that becomes entangled or injured by the wire. Failing to ensure that hazardous materials, such as solvents, are stored and accounted for properly is another

example. The chain of command is responsible if the containers leak and contaminate soil, groundwater, or nearby streams.

(2) Purposeful acts are environmentally damaging actions deliberately directed or performed by a commander, leader, or supervisor who has full knowledge the action is illegal. If someone deliberately performs or directs an action knowing the action is illegal, that individual is culpable. For example, if a supervisor directs a soldier to dispose of used parts in a pond located in a secluded part of the post, the supervisor has deliberately broken the law. Claiming ignorance is no excuse. Common sense dictates this action is improper and reflects poor judgment on the supervisor's part. The petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) and the corrosion from the parts will contaminate the pond and eliminate its value as a source of drinking water, habitat, and recreation. The chain of command should prevent intentional violations to every extent possible.

2-10. Summary. Army environmental regulations are based on federal laws. State and local environmental laws apply to the areas where soldiers live and work. In a foreign country, HN laws also apply. The Army will obey all environmental laws that apply to its installations and expects its soldiers to do the same.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer to each item. When you complete the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answered any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What are the four primary sources of environmental laws?
 - A. Federal, state, local, and HN
 - B. State, federal, national, and HN
 - C. Local, regional, state, and federal
 - D. County, state, federal, and HN
2. Environmental laws may be violated through _____ acts and _____ acts.
 - A. Environmental and legal
 - B. Negligent and purposeful
 - C. Operational and tactical
 - D. Tactical and accidental
3. The _____ governs how the Army identifies, transports, stores, and disposes of HM and HW.
 - A. RCRA
 - B. CWA
 - C. ESA
 - D. FFCA
4. The _____ safeguards against the loss of irreplaceable historical, archaeological, and cultural properties.
 - A. NHPA
 - B. CWA
 - C. NEPA
 - D. RCRA

5. The _____ allows federal, state, and local environmental agencies to prosecute soldiers who knowingly violate environmental laws during the performance of their duties.

- A. FDIC
- B. FICA
- C. FFCA
- D. None of the above

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. What are the four primary sources of environmental laws?
 - A. Federal, state, local, and HN (para 2-1)
2. Environmental laws may be violated through _____ acts and _____ acts.
 - B. Negligent and purposeful (para 2-9c)
3. The _____ governs how the Army identifies, transports, stores, and disposes of HM and HW.
 - A. RCRA (para 2-2b)
4. The _____ safeguards against the loss of irreplaceable historical, archaeological, and cultural properties.
 - A. NHPA (para 2-2e)
5. The _____ allows federal, state, and local environmental agencies to prosecute soldiers who knowingly violate environmental laws during the performance of their duties.
 - C. FFCA (para 2-2g)

APPENDIX A
LIST OF COMMON ACRONYMS

AR	Army Regulation
CAA	Clean Air Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
DA	Department of the Army
DOD	Department of Defense
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
DOT	Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECO	Environmental Compliance Officer
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FFCA	Federal Facilities Compliance Act
FM	Field Manual
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
HM	hazardous material
HN	host nation
HW	hazardous waste
JAG	Judge Advocate General
NCA	Noise Control Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act

NG	National Guard
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OPORD	operation order
OPSEC	operations security
para	paragraph
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
POV	privately owned vehicle
RC	reserve component
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOP	standing operating procedure
TC	training circular
TSP	training support package
TVT	television tape
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
US	United States

APPENDIX B

RECOMMENDED READING LIST

The following publications provide additional information about the material in this subcourse. You do not need these materials to complete this subcourse.

AR 200-1. *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*. 21 February 1997.

AR 200-2. *Environmental Effects of Army Actions*. 23 December 1988.

AR 200-3. *National Resources—Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management*.
28 February 1995.

AR 200-4. *Cultural Resources Management*. 1 October 1998.

AR 200-5. *Pest Management*. 29 October 1999.

FM 22-100. *Army Leadership*. 31 August 1999.

TC 3-34.489. *The Soldier and the Environment*. 8 May 2001.

Training Support Package (TSP) 051-E-0002. *Comply with Host Nation, Federal, State, and Local Environmental Laws and Regulations*. To be published within six months.

Television Tape (TVT) 5-56P1. *Operations Stewardship—The Soldier and the Environment*.
20 August 1993.

Army Environmental Policy Institute. *US Army Environmental Strategy Into the 21st Century*.
1992.